

SPORTS

Judo World Championship over

Every world championship is vital for the progress of world sport. After the Moscow Judo World Championship MN asked several officials and coaches for their conclusions of the championship.

Shigeyoshi Matsuno, President of the International Judo Federation, Professor at Tokai University (Japan), said:

This championship will go down in judo history as an important stage in the development of our sport. Significantly, it was the best organized championship to date.

As Chairman of the Japanese Cultural Association with Foreign Countries I regard sport as essential for safeguarding world peace and establishing contacts between representatives of various nations.

Henry Courtine, sports director of the International Judo Federation (France), said:

Judokas from the USSR, the GDR, France, Italy and some other countries of the Old World proved that European judo has now come to the fore worldwide. Unfortunately I did not see any new "stars" at the tournament. Among the old ones I would like to single out Adams from Britain, Solodukhin of the USSR and Japan's Yamashita. Félix de la Cruz, Cuban team coach, commented:

Every world championship is a milestone in the progress of



In the photos: world judo champions Nikolai Solodukhin (left) and Hezel Tietser, USSR.

judo, especially for us, Cubans, who only recently made the world judo elite. Japan, the USSR and the GDR are still the world's strongest nations. We would have possibly done better but after making a clean sweep of the Pan-American Games some of our athletes felt somewhat tired out. This is why I congratulate our veteran Isaac Azcu who won a bronze medal as well as "little" Rafael Rodriguez who made the top six in Moscow.

Frank Fullerton, President of the US Judo Association, said: Regrettably, at home we feel isolated from world judo. Also, this sport just cannot compete with such professional "giants" as, say, American football and baseball, which is why participation by American judokas in big international tournaments is always a great thing for this sport's enthusiasts in the USA.

We do not normally hold judo events in such big gyms as the Moscow Palace of Sport, and our judokas could only

dream of a crowd of 12,000 coming to see them in action. Gennady Kaletkin, Soviet team chief coach, remarked: The Moscow championship, which was most representative, showed the sport has become more dynamic, diversified and exciting. In just five minutes of bouts many athletes formed a great variety of techniques like throws and trippings.

There is now a new generation of judo, with talented youth entering acute competition with the seas. This is why half the award winners are new names compared with the last championship. Hungary and Czechoslovakia won silver awards for the first time, and Cuba and the USA did the same in the bronze award category.

There were brilliant showings by veterans - Japanese Yamashita, the first judoka to have won four world titles, as well as Dalek Ullrich and Nikolai Solodukhin who regained the title after a four-year break.

THE TILBURG TOURNAMENT

Peace has reigned over the third tour of the traditional international chess tournament in the Dutch town of Tilburg, with most of the contestants, including world champion Anatoly Karpov, drawing their games. Polugayevsky drew with Portisch, Seyrawan with Spassky, and Andersson with Fibner.

One point has been scored by Van der Will who beat Ljubojevic.

CHAMPIONSHIP AFTER CHAMPIONSHIP

One could say that the basketball season came into its own after the women's national championship followed in the wake of the men's. Twelve top-division clubs will be contesting.

In this Olympic season the tournament will be shorter than usual. It will start with a two-stage elimination tournament, with the top six meeting in the finals with all their previous points counting and where each team will meet the rest once each.

All this will add to the excitement of the competition as the opponents will have no time to learn about each other. TTT is a strong favourite boasting the best Soviet centre forward Ulyana Semyonova who is 210 cm tall. The Riga club has 20 such national titles to their credit and

has been undefeated for the last five years.

The tournament will wind up in mid-February so as to leave enough time for preparing for international performance. Last season, one of the most successful for the USSR, the national side won its 17th European and the 6th world title.

These victories notwithstanding, we are aware that international competition growing by the year, stressed national coach Lydia Alexeyeva, which is why we would like to have good reserves for our champions. Our greatest concern now is our centre forwards, especially those 200 cm and higher. We have only one such player in the top-division teams - Semyonova. We hope the championship will help discover fresh talent, she pointed out.

Rugby

Moscow Lokomotiv won their first national rugby title, beating Leningrad Primorets 37-6 in the final round of the national championship. Moscow FII and Stava came second and third.

In the photo: Lokomotiv and Primorets in action.

Photo by Sergei Proskov

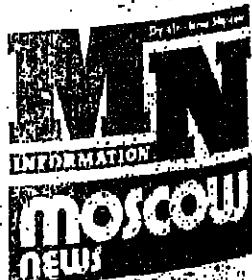


Award winners known

The Sverdlovsk Army Club and Moscow FII have won the silver and bronze awards of the 14th national men's field hockey championship. The title holders are Alma-Ata Dynamo.

CYCLING

Leningraders Viktor Maslov and Nikolai Kuznetsov won the 180 lap pairs race with the intermediate finishes at the current national cycling championship on the Moscow Kryukov Olympic track. The USSR Cup in Olympic events is also taking place there.



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CMEA SESSION APPEAL

has been voiced by the heads of the member states of the Council for Mutual Economic Cooperation at the organization's 37th session in Berlin.

The declaration stresses: In our race has already acquired an unprecedented scale. The USA and some of its allies do not intend to stop their actions and to attain military supremacy. We believe grave danger is posed by the intention of starting the actual and imminent deployment of the new American medium range missiles in a number of West European countries.

Damage to European and world peace, the greater threat of nuclear calamity, stresses the declaration, would seriously affect the economic and social situation of all humanity, and would be a heavy burden on economic nations.

The declaration expresses the belief that there still exists the possibility of reaching an agreement at the Geneva talks. However, if no agreement is reached at the talks before the end of 1983, it will be necessary that the talks aimed at reaching such an agreement should continue provided the USA and its NATO allies cancel time limits that they had set themselves for the deployment of the new medium-range nuclear missiles.

Politbureau weekly meeting

The Politbureau of the CPSU Central Committee considered and approved at its regular meeting the report of Andrei Gromyko on the results of the meeting of the Committee of Foreign Ministers of the Warsaw Treaty States in Sofia.

The suggestions put forward by the Council of Ministers of the USSR have been approved regarding the production of new truck makes and diesel engines at the Likhachov Motor Works in Moscow and at the Motor Works in Gorky.

The Politbureau upheld the suggestion of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Georgia about accelerating the republic's production of electric energy in the 12th five-year plan period and in the period ending in the year 2000.

The Politbureau also considered the tasks of the Party organizations regarding the holding in the second half of 1984 reports and elections in over 60 million shareholders and provide for one-third of this country's entire retail trade turnover.

The Politbureau of the CPSU Central Committee also discussed some other issues of home and foreign policy.

A glimpse of the North Pole of Venus

Soviet scientists have managed to take pictures of the northern part of Venus. First raw images have already been received. Two Soviet spacecraft now orbit Venus, sending pictures of and studying (his little-known planet.

(See Viewpoint on p.5.)

Germany's 'White Book'

Bonn. Soberminded West German politicians and peace champions have condemned the so-called White Book issued by the government, stressing that its authors have overtly aligned themselves with the adventurist course of the Reagan administration.

A spokesman for the coordination committee of West German peace advocates described it as an example of the one-sidedness of the official policies of Bonn. The book is evidence, he told the press, that the ruling circles in Bonn give top priority to support to the NATO decision to start nuclear missiles in West Germany and to the deployment of the US strategic.

H. Horn, Chairman of the SPD Bundestag faction, pointed out that the White Book is only a manifestation of the policy of the Bonn government. He said that the SPD would continue to oppose the deployment of nuclear missiles in West Germany and to demand the withdrawal of US troops from the Federal Republic.

A meeting of Soviet and American scientists

Problems of international security and control over nuclear armaments formed the subject of the fourth meeting between delegations of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR, and the National Academy of Sciences of the USA, which was held in Moscow.

The Soviet scientists emphasized the particularly tense and volatile nature of the situation now prevailing as a result of actions by aggressive and adventurist Western circles. They also dwelt on the need for an energetic search for mutually acceptable agreements on the basis of equality and equal security of the sides. In this context, attention was drawn to the special danger of a sharp downturn in the military-political balance as a result of the deployment of medium-range American missiles in Western Europe.

The Soviet and American scientists saw eye-to-eye agreeing that the only way of providing strategic stability and international security lies through mutually acceptable agreements on limiting and reducing nuclear armaments, and through development of mutually advantageous and equal cooperation in various fields including science.

The Reagan administration has officially notified Congress about its intention to supply Israel with the most up-to-date technology and parts for the manufacture of the Lavvy fighter-bomber. This is reported by the Aviation Week and Space Technology magazine quoting information received in the Senate of the American Congress. The program for the development of the "Lavvy" plane is estimated at 1,200 million dollars.

At the same time, the American Congress has finally approved the bill of the President to increase the number of the Strategic Defense Initiative (SDI) program. The bill provides for the development of the "Star Wars" program, which was earlier approved by the House of Representatives. The bill is expected to be signed by the President.



Poster by Fridrikas Samukas (Lithuanian Soviet Socialist Republic)

'SATIRE FOR PEACE'

An exhibition carrying this title has opened at the USSR Academy of Arts in Moscow. The first international cartoon exhibition was held in 1969 when a number of newspaper and magazine illustrators from various countries decided to hold a single and broadly representative forum of their art.

This year, up to two thousand cartoons have been entered, with nearly seven hundred of them selected for the exhibition.

The international jury, which will award the prizes at the exhibition, is headed by Herluf



Exposition participants Ollie Harrington (an American living in Berlin) and Hugo Hilbus (Estonian Soviet Socialist Republic). Photo by Gennady Dubetkovsky

Made the finals

The USSR junior football squad beat Finland 2-1 in their final elimination game of the UEFA tournament, the unofficial European championship.

The USSR beat Poland and Finland twice to win the elimination tournament and enter the finals whose time and place will be fixed on the UEFA Executive Committee after all the finalists become known.

Underwater swimming

The swimming pool at the Moscow Olimpiyskiy sports complex was the scene of an international underwater speed swimming contest.

This was the tenth of these tournaments. Taking part were teams from Moscow, Berlin, Budapest, Warsaw, Prague and Sofia.

There were 21 events - 11 for men and 10 for women -

80 m diving short and long flippers and scuba underwater events, and 4x100 and 4x200 relays.

The Moscow men's and women's teams won.



In the photo: the women at the start.

Indian team in Uzbekistan

The Indian national women's field hockey team which recently toured this country played their first match against the Politbureau team from Tashkent.

The latter recently won the bronze award in the national championship.

The teams drew 1-1 in the first game and the hosts won the second, 5-2.



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DEAR READERS,

"MN Information" comes out on Tuesdays and Saturdays and offers in brief the latest information on events in the USSR and in the world reported by TASS and foreign news agencies.

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REAGAN: MISSILES WILL BE DEPLOYED REGARDLESS

Washington. President Reagan has held another press conference during which he spoke about the American Government's decision to begin deploying new American nuclear missiles in Western Europe no matter what. We shall deploy them according to the schedule agreed upon earlier, he declared, thus admitting that the United States has already

made up its mind to deploy new missiles in Western Europe regardless of the talks continuing at Geneva, and that it intends to translate this decision into practice. The president noted that the anti-war movement which he admitted had swept the world, would not change Washington's position on this issue.

BALANCE OF FEAR OR BALANCE OF REASON?

Vienna. International tensions have reached such a pitch that the population in Europe is living in fear of the possible consequences of this situation, says an appeal issued by the Austrian Federal Government here.

Europe has had no wars since 1945, the statement says. To a great extent this has been because of the balance in military power. However, this balance is increasingly being felt as an unstable balance of fear.

Far from strengthening security the spiral in the arms race has led to quite opposite results. The balance of fear should be succeeded by a balance of reason, the appeal stresses. In order to achieve this, it is necessary to begin thinking in new terms without relying on growing military power, but rather looking to confidence-building measures and negotiations, so as to open the way towards reducing armaments to new lower level.

NUCLEAR-FREE ZONE FOR BALKANS, SAYS GREEK PREMIER

Athens. Addressing a rally to mark the second anniversary since the Panhellenic Socialist Movement (PASOK) came to power in Greece, the Greek Prime Minister, Andreas Papandreu, said that his government would continue with its policies of socialist orientation which includes implementation of profound socio-economic reforms and a fight for national independence, democracy and peace.

We resolutely oppose any forces of a reaction and war not because of the nice-sounding slogans but because we realize too well what will happen to mankind if the responsibility for the peoples of the world is not duly appreciated by the governments concerned, he said. In

these difficult years, when the climate of "cold war" has been revived, everyone must become aware of the alarming truth about the dangerous developments ahead, as huge amounts of nuclear weapons have been accumulated.

That is why the PASOK government proposes as its priority task the fight for the preservation of peace. That is why the socialists, he said further, despite the active pressure brought to bear on Greece by its Western allies, are opposed to the deployment of new American medium-range nuclear missiles in NATO countries, and are working for converting the Balkans into a nuclear-free zone.



The thing to do now is to have everyone believe it's an olive branch.

Drawing by V. Demidov

NEW CRUISE MISSILE CONFIGURATION

London. The British Conservative Government is studying the question of developing a new configuration for air-based cruise missiles specially suited for striking at airfields, "The Guardian" reports.

Such missiles are to be carried by Britain's multipurpose Tornado planes in the early 90s. The paper points out that Britain, the USA and West Germany will very soon sign an agreement on joint development of the new weapons system. Subsequently US F-111 fighter-bombers and Tornado aircraft with the West German Bundeswehr will also carry such missiles.

SYRIAN PRESIDENT OPPOSES AMERICAN DOMINATION

Damascus. The ruling circles in Washington are seeking to establish American military domination in the Middle East, and they are supporting the Zionist project for the establishment of a "Great Israel", said General Secretary of the Baath Party, President Hafez al-Assad, of Syria, while addressing a plenary meeting of the party's Central Committee here.

The situation has taken a serious turn for the worse, he said, following the aggressive build-up by the United States and its allies in the region.

Washington does not want peace in the Middle East, and it expects the Arabs to surrender to Israel.

In view of this, the Syrian President has confirmed his country's resolve to oppose imperialism and Zionist intrigues. We shall defend our land and the dignity of the Arab nation, he stressed. On the development in Lebanon, Hafez al-Assad pointed out that Syria sees its main task as that of stopping Israel from subjugating Lebanon or isolating it from the other Arab countries.

McNAMARA: SOVIETS HAVE NO SUPERIORITY IN NUCLEAR ARMS

Bonn. The plans to deploy new American medium-range nuclear missiles in Western Europe have been criticized by Robert McNamara, former US Secretary of Defense, who writes in the magazine "Der Spiegel" that it is a natural question to ask, whether the missiles will provide any additional security? Absolutely not, states R. McNamara. These missiles will improve security neither for Western Europe, nor for NATO, and, therefore, I see no military need for the deployment of these missiles.

The former secretary of defense resolutely rejected the allegations by some NATO strategists that the Soviet Union has superiority in medium-range missiles. The USSR, he writes, has no superiority in nuclear arms which can reach the territory of the other side. That is why I am aware of no military necessity to deploy Pershing-2 or cruise missiles, he declared.

FACTS AND EVENTS

Three Israeli servicemen have been sentenced to varying terms of imprisonment for their refusal to serve with the occupation troops in Lebanon. According to the Jordanian newspaper "Ad-Dustur", they were sentenced to 10, 15 and 20 years in prison for refusing to engage in raids in the southern Lebanese areas occupied by Israel. The newspaper reports that nearly one hundred Israeli officers and soldiers have been imprisoned for refusing to serve as tools for aggression in Lebanon.

The American companies, McDonnell-Douglas, United Technologies, Hughes Aircraft, and a number of others, which are among the ten major contractors for the Pentagon, spent a total of 1.3 million dollars in the US Congress in 1981-82. This figure was revealed by the research organization, the Economic Priorities Council.

FALKLANDS FOR AMERICAN INTELLIGENCE

Buenos Aires. The United States, Britain and Chile have signed a secret pact which is a forerunner to setting up a system for strategic NATO control in the South Atlantic, the Argentine news agency, Dina, reports. Under the pact, a satellite communication system is to be put into operation on the Falklands Islands (Islas Malvinas). It is designed solely for military purposes. Regular flights are being arranged for American and British reconnaissance aircraft. AWACS planes, the southern cone of the Latin America command. The planes will take off from the American base on Ascension Island with a long-range mission to the Falklands Islands and on a regular basis. The pact is being kept secret. Two additional radio listening stations are being equipped in the Falklands Islands, one in the Falklands and one in the Falklands. The pact is being kept secret. Two additional radio listening stations are being equipped in the Falklands Islands, one in the Falklands and one in the Falklands. The pact is being kept secret.

Washington and Tokyo would like the Americans and Asians to forget the horrors and sufferings which Japanese militarism has already brought them. They are already aware of what is well known to those listening on geographic and political broadcasts in the history of the Reagan's visit.

WEAPONS FAIR

Washington. These days, the Sheraton-Washington hotel is like an armory. In the hallways, the visitors' eye is hit by high-speed army jeep and a helicopter. An accompanying inscription says that it is a weapons fair which is being held in the hotel and that it can travel up to 120 kilometers per hour across sandy deserts. It is a whole depot of modern automatic submachine guns, rifles and revolvers of various makes and calibres. In total, the venue for the weapons fair which is being held by the so-called associates of the United States Army, displays have been set up by well-known concerns in the military and industrial spheres such as Grumman, Boeing, Rockwell International, General Dynamics, and others. Exhibitions come from other countries, like the West German firm of Messerschmitt-Bölkow-Born.



The Israeli aggressors have perpetrated yet another crime on the Lebanese land, having opened fire on a group of praying Muslims in the town of Nabatieh in the country's south. More than 10 civilians were killed and a number wounded as a result of this unprovoked act.

In the photo: A Lebanese woman runs with her child from bullets of Israeli invaders.

PEOPLE

Wald Reagan has announced that he has appointed Robert Malone as his new Assistant Secretary of State for Middle East Affairs. Malone, who was the president's special envoy in the Middle East, has relieved William Clark who a few days ago was appointed Secretary of the State. He succeeds James Wolf.

British Prime Minister, Margaret Thatcher has reshuffled her cabinet following the resignation of Cecil Parkinson, the Secretary of State for Trade and Industry. The new cabinet is headed by Margaret Thatcher, who has appointed Norman Tebbit, formerly the Secretary for Employment, to the new post. In his place, the Secretary for Trade and Industry, who has been given to Mr. Richard Leese, who has held a relatively minor position in the Treasury.

PIRATES FAIL TO STAGE COUP

London. The developments unfolded exactly as they might in a documentary film about pirates. The conspirators, a pirate chief and a schooner with a crew of hired mercenaries. However, this story took place in the 17th century and not in the 17th. This particular bunch of pirates have been trying to overthrow the Government of the Falkland Islands in a military coup. Thanks to the professional attention of a customs official, the "Sindbad" never put to sea from the harbour of Victoria in the Australian state of Western Australia. Instead of the coast of the African continent, the ship was landed in jail. Being his inspection of the cargo, the customs officer was attracted by the large quantities of medicines and bandages. The materials for the pirates might be needed by peace-keepers. The owners were Dieter Balthus, John Meyer, and William Meyer. The one-legged Lag was a fifty British mercenary who was sent to the Comoro Islands. When the conspirators were arrested, it turned out that they had been hired by a man with a certain plan: the overthrow of the Falkland Islands' former ruler. The money had been used to hire the three main conspirators, the "Sindbad", and the mercenaries. The attempted coup was aborted before it actually started, and the three conspirators are to be tried on November 1.

WHO IS BODEMAN?

London. A correspondent for "The Sunday Times" has found a certain Stewart Bodeman whose papers were found on the body of a foreign agent killed in the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. The real Stewart Bodeman lives in Britain, working as a modest store keeper and knows nothing about the papers issued in his name being used to cover an agent who, as a member of a counter-revolutionary gang, took part in subversive anti-Afghan activities.

The paper has also learned that the London Passport Office issued a passport in the name of Bodeman for a period of ten years last November.

Science and technology

JAPANESE REINTRODUCE STEAM

After a long break, the good old steam engine is again coming into its own on the high seas. A ship recently launched at the shipyards of the Japanese city of Nagasaki has a steam engine. The new steamer is already carrying cargoes along the eastern coast of Australia. Specialists believe that it will open the way for coal being used as a source of energy in the marine shipping. Orders for the building of similar ships have come from various countries and six new steamers are under construction in Nagasaki. It is true that they cost twenty per cent more to build than conventional vessels. However, high oil prices of today make the use of coal quite a viable proposition.

TOBACCO AND CHROMOSOMES

Trisomy, i.e., the presence of a redundant chromosome in the human system, often leads to serious hereditary diseases. Scientists have been studying the causes of this anomaly for a long time. Medical doctors from Columbia University, New York, discovered some time ago a clear link between smoking and trisomy in pregnant women. The statistical surveys show that pregnant women who smoke run a higher risk of trisomy than non-smoking women. It is reported that the scientists are continuing their examination of the mechanism which relates smoking to trisomy.

NICKEL-PLATED WOOD

The application of chrome and nickel to the surface of woodwork is a very complicated process. It needs considerable energy and care as it can harm both the wood and the environment. West German experts from the firm of Kurze have come up with a cheaper and safer method to coat and protect various machines, parts, chrome, nickel or any other metal. The first step was to create a vacuum chamber by a beam of electrons. The metal vapour subsequently settles in a thin layer on a piece of wood. This metal-plated wood is then glued to the surface of the part to be protected. This process is repeated until the part is completely covered. The new method can apply to any metal and any wood.

OF INTEREST

Mink hunt in Britain
An unusual hunt is under way in Britain where police are being sent out to catch minks. Nearly three and a half thousand of these fur animals were set loose from their cages on two mink farms. Responsibility for the mink being set free is claimed by an organization, the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. According to the "Times", the police have not caught all the minks yet.

FROM THE SOVIET PRESS

TWO CONCLUSIONS

In analysing Americans' reaction to the Statement by Yuri Andropov, Vasily Kobysh writes in LITERATURNAYA GAZETA that the Soviet leader's Statement, especially his words to the effect that if anyone harboured any illusions about a possible change for the better in the policy of the present US administration, then the latest events have dispelled them completely, opening the eyes of many Americans to the real state of affairs. Attention should be paid to two things.

First. The line of the government presently in power in the United States has turned out to be a short-sighted and adventurist one, a line which has aroused and affected everyone, a line that has created a nuclear threat overhanging America, and indeed the world.

Second, a fact which immediately follows from the first. It becomes evident for many Americans that the present-day president and his team who have been put into power temporarily by America's ruling class are no longer capable of either agreeing to anything with the Soviet Union, or of solving even one single explosive international problem out of the many which presently afflict the United States.

WASHINGTON'S PEACEFULNESS: A FACADE

If we put aside the verbal camouflage emitted by the US administration to conceal an objective understanding of the actual alignment of forces in Europe, it will turn out that the whole issue rests on two questions, the first one being whether or not the United States actually deploys its nuclear missiles in Europe. This has been put by R. Bogdanov, Deputy Director of the USSR Academy of Sciences' Institute of US and Canadian Studies. In an interview he gave the KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA newspaper, he noted that if these missiles were deployed in addition to the nuclear arsenal which NATO now has at its disposal, the second question would have to be: when is Washington going to realize the vanity of its attempts to make the Soviet Union ignore the British and the French weapons?

These two questions are the major ones, and the rest are details. Over the past few weeks, Washington has been widely publicizing its allegedly flexible position at the talks in Geneva.

This American campaign reached its climax when the American president, even at the United Nations, outlining the basic elements of the "new" American position. Was this something new? Not at all. It is simply another piece of deception attempted in order to create an impression of some changes for the better having taken place in the American position. In fact, the "new" American proposals are still based on calculations of how many Soviet missiles are going to be reduced, and how many American missiles are to be deployed in Europe.

FACTS VS INSINUATIONS

Enemies of peace have been trying lately to sow discord in the ranks of the peace movement, writes Yuri Zhukov, President of the Soviet Peace Committee, in PRAVDA. To pursue this aim, the claim by US President Reagan about an alleged ban on the struggle for peace in the socialist countries and the purported "official government" character of these countries' peace committees is consistently being circulated.

What can one say in reply? One can only express sympathy with US citizens who are deceived so grossly and cynically. In the USSR over 120 peace committees are actively operating and doing, together with other public organizations, a tremendous job holding peace actions.

As part of the world campaign for disarmament proclaimed by the UN, 140,000 anti-war actions have been held in this country up to October 1, with about 180 million taking part. There is a Peace Fund in this country which has been set up and is permanently contributed to with voluntary donations from more than 80 million Soviet people.

AN INSULT TO THE MEMORY OF MILLIONS

At the current session of the UN General Assembly session in New York, the American delegation and its supporters are again raising as an issue the "securing of democracy in rights for the Kampuchean people" and "the situation in Kampuchea". writes IZVESTIA. If we are to talk about the situation in Kampuchea as such, we cannot fail to recognize the obvious successes that country has made in all areas of life after the overthrow of the Pol Pot regime. The policies of a democratic government elected in a genuinely democratic way enjoys broad support from the Kampuchean people.

Therefore, to keep a place for the representatives of the Pol Pot clique in the United Nations for the 15th year running and for other reactionaries, "delegates" representing no one but themselves is a shameful farce and an insult to the memory of millions of people tortured to death and murdered by former Kampuchean regimes.

The Mafia moves north

Rome. The Mafia, which used to be active mainly in the south of Italy, is now moving its operations into the north. The Mafia bosses have been attempting to invest in industry and banking the money they have accumulated by drug trafficking, smuggling, blackmail, extortion and pay-off for assassinations. This was reported by G. L. Scalfaro, Minister of the Interior, who was addressing a meeting in Milan between senior officers from the police and investigating and judicial agencies. The regional syndicates are constantly expanding their links. It has been established that Mafia and government main branches and even the police and the courts are helping the criminal corporations.

Bird hotel

A rare collection of bird cages has been put together by Josef Visek of West Germany. Acquiring his first cage 28 years ago, he now has 500 styles and types of cages in his collection. Some of cages are of mahogany, some of glass, some of mahogany, some have round chimneys and some are decorated with intricate gilt. The special pride is a small two-story mahogany house, it looks like a hotel with 30 separate "rooms". The "bird hotel" was designed in the 18th century by a French wood carver.

VIEWPOINT

Rustem GALIULIN

A TICKET FOR PRESIDENT

Drawing up programmes for visits to Japan by high-ranking foreign officials is the prerogative of the country's Foreign Affairs Ministry, with the prime minister's office being responsible for putting the final touches. But if the ordinary Japanese had the right to venture their opinions Hiroshima would have been on the visiting list of the American president who is due to visit Japan in early November. The residents of that city invited President Reagan, through "The Washington Post" newspaper, to visit the local memorial peace museum where he would be able to gain a real idea of what nuclear war is like. Reagan also received an invitation to visit the city from a seven-year-old American boy Gavin whose father is an English language teacher in a Hiroshima school. Mr. President, come over to Hiroshima. Here you will learn to understand what peace means to people. Maybe then

you will order a halt to making weapons.

In printing this letter the Japanese "Mainichi Shinbun" stressed that the Reagan committee bought a ticket for the president for a Tokyo-Hiroshima train with a money he had saved from ticket since Gavin believes that to learn to understand what peace means to the people of the American president must do something as fast as could to stop the production of weapons.

If the opinion of one Timothy Petch, an employee at the Tokyo Bible Centre, were taken into consideration in compiling programmes for Reagan his planned visit to the Yasukuni Shrine, a shrine of the Imperial spirit, would be cancelled. In an open letter to Reagan carried by "Mainichi Daily News" Timothy Petch wrote that such a visit could be a stimulus for those clamouring for the resurgence of the revanchist youth.

mean, more arms spending and a revision of the anti-war articles of the Japanese constitution. The visit to the Yasukuni Shrine by former US President J. Carter, Petch noted, gave a fresh impulse to the resurgence of nationalist nationalism which used Japanese bayonettes to bring horror and tragedy to Asian countries and much suffering to many American families.

But it is hardly possible that the Reagan itinerary could be compiled with an eye to this concern for the cause of peace. More likely than not his visit will be highlighted by the same bellicose sentiment, which was seen at a recent visit to the USA by the Japanese defence minister, quite fittingly the American press dubbed it an "overture" to Reagan's upcoming trip.

For the Japanese the "overture" appeared like an initiation attempt by the USA to "eradicate" the three non-nuclear principles of the Japanese constitution — not to have, not to produce, not to import nuclear weapons — for which there is ample reason. June 1984 is the target date when the US Seventh Fleet is to adopt the cruise missile, which means that Yokosuka Sasebo, Maizuru and other Japanese ports are to become a base for American ships with nuclear warheads, and the Misawa air base is to provide a home to US F-16 fighter-bombers capable of carrying nuclear weapons.

The Japanese public is also worried that the White House is surreptitiously drawing the country into NATO, enrolling it in this aggressive bloc's ventures in Asia and the Pacific — which according to the "Mainichi Shinbun" could only escalate tensions in Asia and harm peace.

One can only agree with this since, in drawing Japan into a speeded-up militarization and pressing for her "NATOization", the White House is creating a source of instability on the Far East and, and an atmosphere of mutual suspicion by urging this country to further the arms race.



Round the Soviet Union

THE INHABITANTS OF THE AZERBAIJAN VILLAGE OF NARIMANABAD HAVE CELEBRATED THE 115TH BIRTHDAY OF THEIR FELLOW-VILLAGER, FISHERMAN LALA AKHMEDOV. The centenarian has received numerous good wishes for many happy returns of the day from his friends, acquaintances, and from more than 160 of his children, grandchildren and great-grandchildren. For fifty years of his life the old man was a fisherman and even today he is quite alert and healthy. Although he doesn't fish any more, gardening takes up a lot of his time as well as chores around the house.

MANY NEW MEDICAL ESTABLISHMENTS IN THE UKRAINE HAVE BEEN BUILT WITH MONEY WHICH CAME FROM THE COMMUNIST SUBBOTNIKS. One of these establishments is the Kiev Institute of Pediatrics, Obstetrics and Gynaecology named after P. Sukko. This institution has become one of this country's biggest centres for prevention and treatment of various women's and children's diseases. Every year, about one hundred thousand women and children are consulted by its doctors, while ten thousand patients take hospital treatment.

A FIVE-METRE WALL HAS SURROUNDED THE BLACK SEA RESORT OF PITSUNDA FROM THE LAND. It is part of the site which has been excavated by Georgian archaeologists and which is now being restored. Its name, Pitus Omega, comes from the Latin word, "pilius" or pine tree. The red pine tree copse, which is still there, was regarded as sacred by the Romans who built a stone city outside it twenty centuries ago.

The aim of the "Health" programmes outlined by the health authorities in Donbas, Ukraine, along with Trade Unions and management, is to look after miners' health and to improve their working conditions. Every year more than 300,000,000 roubles are set aside for them in the Donetsk Region. In addition to the network of medical facilities, disease-prevention sanatoriums and specialized mass disease-prevention centres

'HEALTH' PROGRAMMES



Lab specialists at the Institute of Labour Hygiene and Occupational Diseases are trying out a new heat-resistant suit.

have been set up at the mines to look after the miners' health, as well as underground health-building centres, radiation therapy and inhalation rooms.

Donetsk has the country's largest centre for finding ways to protect workers' health in the mining industry — the Institute of Labour Hygiene and Occupational Diseases. Neither a single machine nor a new process can be introduced without the doctors' consent. Scientists helped build laboratories at big plants where miners are being trained to work in deep mines. The institute staff are working on individual heat-resistant protective devices as well as methods to get the body used to high temperatures. As a result the level of occupational diseases in the Donbas mines has been halved during the last few years.



Would-be miner at the Batov mine Kirill Spassky and doctor's assistant Nina Svetlichnaya at a device determining the steadiness of one's attention.

NEW LOCOMOTIVES

Running tests for the new 2TE-121 diesel locomotive have been completed in this country. Built in Voronezh, the Ukraine, the locomotive was tested successfully in various climatic zones and tackled considerable altitude differences. While use of automatic devices and electronics permits the operator to drive trains weighing up to six thousand tonnes over heavy traffic runs.

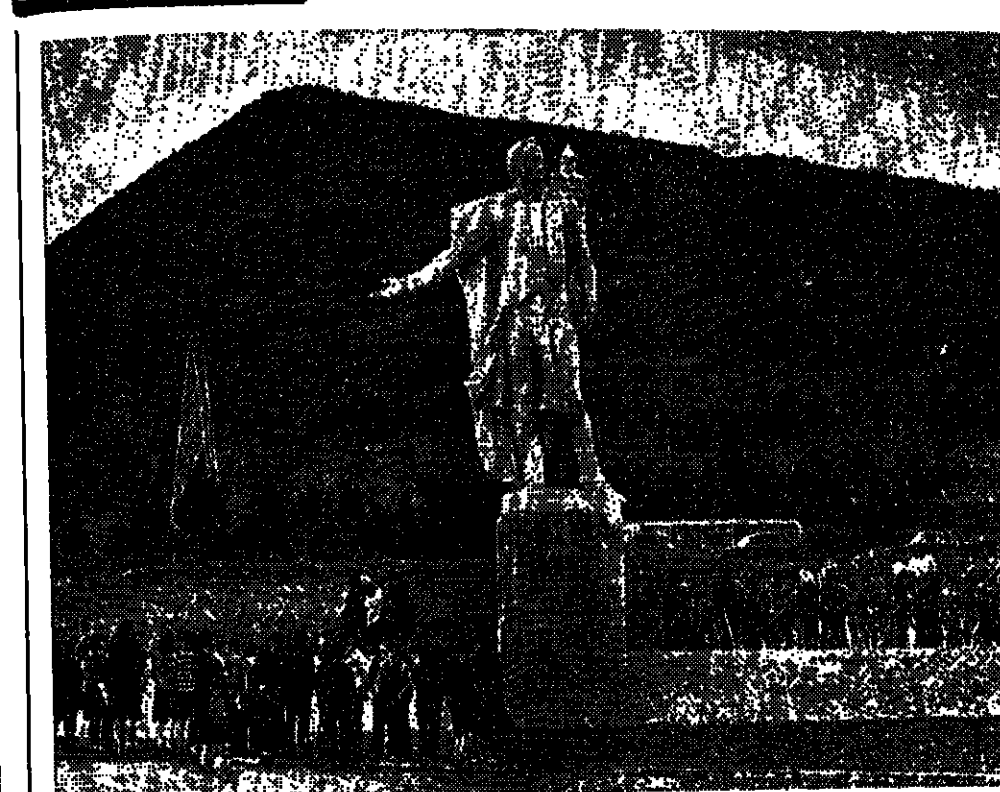
The factory, specializing in heavy locomotives, is building an even more powerful (12,000 hp) 4TE-10M model to be used, among other ways, on the Baikal-Amur railway.

The designers will make a suitable for that railway's special conditions of high temperatures, rocky ranges, permafrost and high seismic activity. Out of 140 thousand kilometres of Soviet railways, diesel locomotives now operate on 98 thousand kilometres. The USSR leads the world in their production.

CANALS REACHING THE SKY

The irrigation of Alpine areas has become an important part of the development of agriculture in the Central Asian Soviet Republic of Tajikistan. A canal which runs down the slope of the Peter the First Range has been finished. This is the second complex in the Alpine irrigation system built in the Sattaly Range. The canal's main structure lies at three thousand metres above the sea level. It collects water from the mountainous collecting glacier water and channels it to the arid land. Over 2,000 hectares of irrigated crop land have been put to use in the republic's mountain areas since 1961.

Places to visit



LERMONTOV BACK IN THE CAUCASUS

Two hundred years ago, Georgia voluntarily entered the family of Russia's peoples. Today, the names of Rustaveli, Pirosmanishvili and many other Georgian poets, artists and writers are known in all parts of this huge country. Many great Russian men of letters linked their lives with the Caucasus. In many of their novels, stories and poems Leo Tolstoy and Alexander Pushkin were inspired by the white snows of the majestic Caucasus mountains and passes, the roaring water of the Terek River, the vineyards of the Daryal Gorge, and by the surprising feeling of freedom which fills the very air in Georgia.

The Caucasus played perhaps the most important part in the poetry written by Mikhail Lermontov. "The Demon", "Mtsyri", "Valerik" and "A Hero of Our Times", which really made the poet famous, were written in the Caucasus, which became a home away from home for him. At the foot of ancient Dzhvari, where Lermontov was thinking over his "Mtsyri", a monument to the poet has been unveiled. It was sculpted by A. Mchedlishvili as a tribute of profound respect which the Georgian people pay to the memory of the great poet; the young poet, with his slim figure clad in a burka cloak, looks down at us.

Science and technology

A BREAKTHROUGH IN EYE TREATMENT

A scientific discovery in ophthalmology has been patented in this country. Its author, Corresponding Member A. Neslov of the USSR Academy of Medical Sciences, has discovered the obstruction which is involved in the spread of the disease if it is within the canal located in the outer lining of the eye. The researcher has established that this increases the outflow of liquid and raises the intraocular tension. The results of fundamental research have made it possible to produce new methods for early diagnosis and for the treatment of glaucoma by means of microsurgery and laser methods.

NEW JOB FOR GERMS

Recently citric acid was obtained in a very simple, but very expensive way by merely squeezing citrus fruit. Today, it is produced by microbes in a method devised by scientists from the Soviet Latvian Republic. These microbes produce the acid when they are fed molasses which is a waste product from sugar.

However, experts were not satisfied with this result, as they did not like the method's dependence on natural strains of microbes. The factory laboratory where the experiments were carried out has finally succeeded in producing the suitable microbes artificially.

NEW GAUGE SAVES TIME AND FUEL

Scientists from the Moscow Timber Technology Institute, have come up with a portable instrument which can help in the avoidance of time-wasting operations. It easily detects the cause of trouble in diesel engines.

The instrument has a sensor which can be attached to a high pressure pipe feeding fuel to the engine. This sensor is designed to convert the magnitude of pipe deformation (even if it is within a micron) into electric current. A properly operating engine produces a signal of a certain magnitude which can be taken as a reference value. Any deviations will indicate trouble in the given pump.

The instrument allows the operator to establish which specific pump has gone wrong.

WOMEN'S SEMINAR ENDS IN TASHKENT

In the Uzbek capital of Tashkent an international seminar has been held on the subject: "Women, Labour, and Demographic Problems". It was sponsored by the International Labour Organization jointly with the All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions. Its delegates discussed a wide range of questions concerning the position of women in the economy, and their role in the family and society.

The delegates highly praised the experience gained by the socialist countries in the solution of social tasks linked with the improvement of their work and everyday life, and with the protection of motherhood and childhood.

SOVIET PLANE FOR ANTARCTICA

The Leningrad-Antarctica air lift is in operation once again. Having flown 17 thousand kilometres over four continents and three oceans, an IL-18D landed on the ice air field of the Molodyozhnaya observatory, this was reported by the Soviet Antarctic expedition. The plane brought 40 researchers and experts for the latest, 29th, Soviet Antarctic expedition to carry out seasonal research here.

The flight, which went from Leningrad through Odesa-Cairo-Aden-Maputo-Molodyozhnaya, is the fifth since they began in 1960, and was just short of a record. It took about 90 hours, due to skilful flying and favourable weather. Over the next two to three weeks the IL-18D will make several more flights between Molodyozhnaya and Maputo when more researchers will arrive. More than 100 explorers will have been brought in by air lifts during the most favourable period of the Antarctic spring and summer.

Serving the cause of peace

About four hundred Polish books, brochures, and illustrated albums are now on view at an exposition "Serving the Cause of Peace and Socialism", dedicated to the 40th anniversary of the Polish Army, at Moscow's Friendship House.

You can see a very wide range of books, says Nina Morozova, secretary of the board of the Soviet-Polish Friendship Society. We are displaying books on social matters, fiction, works on military art and history plus special subjects Central to our display are books about the time-tested friendship between the Soviet and Polish peoples, and their unbreakable comradeship in arms which started during the menacing years of struggle against nazis when Polish soldiers fought their way to Berlin side by side with Soviet soldiers.

Over the 35 years of its existence, the Publishing House of the Polish Ministry of National Defence has published in Polish scores of thousands of volumes of memoirs by outstanding Soviet military leaders, books by Konstantin Simonov and other Soviet writers dealing with the brave feats of soldiers in the last war.

Igor LOZINSKY

Swords beaten into ploughshares

Guests visiting the Khoritla Island on the Dnieper River above the Zaporozhye area in the Ukraine are always shown an unusual exhibit for a power transmission line voided together from barrels of trench mortars.

On March 2, 1947, the famous Dnieper hydropower station produced its first electricity after being destroyed in the war. When it became necessary to transmit electricity to a nearby industrial hub, a line of steel pylons was required. As there was a shortage of steel, this was made of all order. The builders found a way out by collecting the numerous barrels of trench mortars lying scattered around of what used to be a battlefield.

Welding them together, they accomplished their transmission line in time.

VIEWPOINT

VENUS PRESENTS ITS IMAGE

Alexei BOGOMOLOV, Corresponding Member of the USSR Academy of Sciences

Soviet space science and technology has many achievements to its credit forming a considerable contribution to the study of the once enigmatic Venus. Many of its mysteries have been solved since 1907 when we started investigations into its atmosphere followed by landings of several Soviet probes.

We now know the physical and chemical properties of the Venerian atmosphere and clouds, we have received several panoramic views of its surface and studied the composition of its soil on the sites where the probes landed. Still the planet offers much to be solved, including its northern subpolar region which is unseen from the Earth. That is why the Soviet automatic probes Venera-15 and Venera-16 which became manned satellites of Venus are intended for gathering information about this region, especially for mapping purposes. With this end in mind, the probes were placed on highly elliptical orbits and revolve about Venus at a rate of one revolution in roughly two earth days. The planet is being scanned from an altitude of approximately 1,000 kilometres.

In the course of its first communication sessions Venera-15 has sent the first radar image of an area lying in the polar region and covering a million square kilometres. This was supplemented by data on the thermal radiation of the atmosphere and the cloud layer along the route of the station.

A twenty kilometre-thick layer of clouds makes the planet absolutely inaccessible for optical studies. Therefore the probes are provided with side view radars which scan excellently through the clouds. The probes scan the planet in strips some 150 kilometres wide and 9,000 kilometres long. Simultaneously, radio altimeter measures the terrain relief with an accuracy of 50 metres. The image of each such strip is sent to the Earth once in every revolution to make up when put together, a Venerian image covering an area of some 60 million square kilometres. Geological structures will be clearly seen, as the resolution of the system is better than two kilometres.

The picture already received accurately depicts mountain ranges, deep depressions, circular structures and craters. Venera-16 is to continue the scanning of the Venerian surface, to make the map more accurate.

The probes are equipped with instrumentation able to measure various parameters of the atmosphere, the cloud layers and certain features of the planet's surface.

A HEALTH CENTRE FOR CHILDREN

A health centre for children has been opened in the city of Pinsk in Byelorussia. This is another medical establishment which has been built in this country from money earned by Soviet employees during their Communist Subbotniks. The new complex, which has the most up-to-date equipment, comprises a 150-bed hospital, an outpatients' clinic capable of receiving 500 patients a day, treatment and diagnostic rooms, and a number of laboratories.

An extensive network of treatment and disease-prevention centres has been built in the Pinsk Region. A short while ago, young patients were able to receive treatment at new medical clinics in the towns of Kobryn and Brest.

EXPLOSIONS MAKE WAY FOR FORESTS

The explosions which boomed out in the Kartla Range in the mountains of Georgia announced the birth of new forests. The riches they tore out in the bare barren rocks have made it possible to plant pine and cedar seedlings. The drilling explosion method which has been invented by specialists from our farm has become widely used for planting forests on the rocky mountain slopes, says Mikhail Chanadiri, the Chief Forester of the state forestry station in the Tbilisi Region. Explosions leave one-cubic-metre holes whose stone walls reliably protect soil from erosion and are able to retain water. Mikhail Chanadiri has been with the farm for thirty years. He has under his guardianship almost ten thousand hectares of forest, and more than 20 million trees. On his station you will hardly see an ill or dead tree. The farm has abandoned the practice of bringing seedlings from the central nurseries, as a tree which has started its growth on one site finds it difficult to become accustomed to another. The seedlings are first grown in the micronurseries on the station.

stretching across canyons, to the Alpine plateau. Cableways are used to carry fertilizers, too leaves and fruits. For many areas they become arteries which give a new lease of life to mountainous villages and cities. Twelve million tonnes — manganese, coal, building materials and farm products were carried by cableways in the republic last year.

At present 48 passenger cableways are operating in the republic, capable of carrying more than 11 million passengers a year. In Tbilisi and Chikotid, a well-known miners' city, cableways in many districts place tramway, trolleybus and motor bus. In Tbilisi they directly link some Metro stations with the upper districts. The Georgian capital now boasts seven cableways and another 40 are to be built. They will also become a customary form of transport in other cities as well.

TRANSLATED LITERATURE IN THE SOVIET UNION

There is a growing interest in this country in prose and poetry coming from Asia and Africa. At present, we have published 4,417 books by authors from 83 Asian and African countries in a total of nearly 200 million copies in 87 Soviet languages, writes "LITERATURE" NAYA GAZETA.

These writers are published as appropriate books and they regularly appear in literary magazines and newspapers, of which this country has more than a hundred. Also published are entire anthologies, as the well-known publication, "Library of the Asian and African Prose".

THE ROADS OF GEORGIA

All the valleys in Georgia to Transcaucasia (republic) are surrounded by mountains. This makes rectifying the problem of the lack of roads in the mountainous region of major importance for the development of the national economy, especially agriculture, writes "IZVESTIA". New types of machines are to play a major part in solving this problem. One can now see in many parts of Georgia large being transported by ropes

FROM THE SOVIET PRESS

ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY IN THE MAKING

Scientific and technological progress is proceeding so fast now that it takes from 10 to 15 years, 20 at the most, for machines and equipment which seem like engineering wonders when they are first built to become conventional and even outdated. This poses a serious problem for designers and constructors of new enterprises, writes "SOVIETSKAYA ROSSIYA". Soviet engineers do everything possible to put the newest, most promising technology into their designs. For example, the Ministry of Coal Industry builds "the future mine" with automated and robot-equipped mining (without human operators) enabling labour productivity per miner to increase seven times over. Such factories of the future will also be found in the Bat-Siberian coal pits, atomic engineering plants, biotechnological plants, etc.

However, radical way for the solution of the problem is seen by the Soviet engineers not in the building of random factories but in the mass introduction of flexible automated factories capable of switching over to the manufacturing of new products in the process of their operation.

STEEL AND GLASS PIPES

The Soviet Union leads the world in the production of steel pipes and, at the same time, in their testing

ENTERTAINMENT

PROFILES

IGOR OBROSOV

The Muscovite Igor Obrosov is called a genuinely Russian artist. As a rule, his canvases lack an immediate effect and are somewhat muted. His talent ranges over varying styles—landscapes, still lifes, portraits of farmers and artists.

When one looks more closely at them, it becomes possible to share the painter's main idea: beauty is the principal thing in the world, and it is found in labour and in good.

An atmosphere of good, beauty and courage, something you experience once and remember forever, captures you from the mo-



"There is an Entire World in Your Soul...". 1978.

ment you enter the artist's studio. Large water-colours in self-made frames hang on the walls: "Alarming Moonlight Through the Window", "Reeds, Still Life", "Granberry, Still Life", "Village Flowers", "Autumn Mood", "Day Full of Light".

His portrait gallery includes the Russian poets: Alexander Pushkin, Pyotr Tyutchev and Afanasy Fet, and contemporaries: writer Vasily Shukshin, artist Pavel Nikonov, Valentin Popkov, the woman-poet, Bella Akhmadulina, his father Academician Pavel Obrosov, and his mother....

I have taken all my bearing in my life from my mother who is strong in spirit and will, qualities which have been combined with kindness and tenderness. During the war, while the elder five children were at the front, I lived together with my mother in hospitals both military and civil. My mother took out her "lust" of no longer-young, and sometimes quite old nurses whose husbands, sons and grandsons were at the front, to meet the trains bringing in wounded soldiers and people evacuated from besieged Leningrad. They also gathered together to see off to the front their dear ones.

In his series of "Opposition", "Portrait of Mother", "Military Train", and "Sorrow of the Tver Land", the painter wanted to describe for the future generations the memory of the lofty moral spirit, of the brave exploits of the Russian women during the war.

Obrosov is one of those who affirm with their art the harsh style in painting, glorifying simple and unaffected life. Svetlana BRODOVA

FACTS and EVENTS

TV festival in Bulgaria

The International Gold Casket TV Festival is being held in Bulgaria for the eleventh time. The city of Plovdiv is hosting the festival for the sixth time.

Twenty participating countries, including Austria, Denmark, Spain, Cuba, Portugal, the FRG, France, Sweden, Japan and others, have submitted feature films and TV dramas in two categories — for adults and for children. Afghan and Iranian works will be presented for the first time this year.

Soviet TV, a traditional sponsor and participant, brought the dramas "Operation on Heart" and "June, Moscow, Chertanovo". The TV midtown set up for the festival has a market place of its own. The Bulgarian Tele-rimex association and other socialist countries' TV agencies offer their programmes to foreign partners.

On October 23, three international juries will name the Gold, Silver and Bronze Casket-holders, as well as the winners of two television prizes.

SOVIET COMPOSER HONOURED IN ITALY

Santa Cecilia, the Italian National Academy, has elected the Soviet composer, Tikhon Khrennikov, as its honorary member. According to tradition, the title is awarded to outstanding masters in world music. It is a life title to be awarded to no more than thirty musicians.

Russian and Soviet composers who have been honoured in this way include A. Gnessin, S. Rachmaninov, I. Stravinsky, S. Prokofiev, D. Shostakovich, A. Khachaturian, D. Oistrakh. The awarding of the title to T. Khrennikov is an additional recognition for the wonderful master who recently marked his 70th year.

Dance ensemble from Western Ukraine



The 14th World Folklore Festival, which was held in 1986 in Paris, was a landmark in the life of the Yunist of Zakarpattia, a Ukrainian amateur dance ensemble. This youth dance group from the city of Uzhgorod, on the Soviet western border, competed that year with dancers from the United States, Mexico, Italy, Portugal, Yugoslavia and other countries to become a prizewinner at that prestigious international contest.

The audience, members of the jury and the other contestants could not believe that the Yunist of Zakarpattia is an amateur company, that fitters, welders and students could dance at such a high professional level. These days, the ensemble is often away on tour; its repertoire includes many colourful dances, interesting in their composition and patterns from many different nations.

Leningraders tour Italy

The symphony orchestra of the Leningrad Philharmonic Society conducted by Alexander Dmitriyev is currently touring Italy. Its concert programme includes Russian and Soviet music: the Overture to Glinka's

"Ruslan and Lyudmila", and symphonies by Tchaikovsky and Shostakovich. The solo parts are performed by the violinist, Boris Gintov, and the pianist, Vladimir Kravchenko.

Cooperation in film-making

A protocol for cooperation in film-making has been signed in Moscow between the USSR and the People's Republic of Angola. The document stresses that development of ties in film-making contributes to further deepening of mutual understanding and friendship between the two peoples, to mutual enrichment of both countries with cultural values.

The protocol provides for broader links between film makers including cinema weeks, festivals and premiere shows, as well as exchanging new films for cinema and TV. Bilateral contacts among cinema

critics and historians will be promoted. The Soviet State Film Fund and the Angolan National Film Fund will provide rich material for them. Cooperation in personnel training is to grow, too. Young people from Angola will study at the All-Union Institute of Cinematography and at the Leningrad Institute of Cinema Engineers, while professional film directors and cameramen will have on-the-spot training at major Soviet film studios. Soviet film makers will go to Angola to share experience and help in organizing the Angolan film industry.

Film about Leo Tolstoy

Noted Soviet director-actor Sergei Gerasimov is busy shooting a feature film "Leo Tolstoy", while also playing the lead. The film will focus on the last years of this genius of Russian literature and will consist of two parts: "Insomnia" and "Going Away for Good". Most of the shooting is done in the writer's

native Yasnaya Polyana in the Tula Region, as well as places in the Crimea and North Ossetia whose natural beauty Tolstoy admired.

The film is a joint production of the Gorky Film Studios and the Slovak Koliba Studios from Bratislava.



The photo by Georgi Strelnikov shows Gerasimov-Tolstoy at the camera.

WHAT'S ON!

October 22-24

THEATRES

Kremlin Palace of Congresses (Kremlin). 23 (eve), 24 — Concerts by the Igor Molodtsov Ensemble of Folk Dance of the USSR. Bolshoi Theatre performance: 22 — Puccini, "Madama Butterfly" (opera), 23 (mat) — Bertel, "Vain Precautions" (ballet).

Bolshoi Theatre (Sverdlov Sq.). 22 — Tchaikovsky, "The Nutcracker" (ballet), 23 (mat) — Mozart, "Cosi fan tutte" (opera); 23 (eve) — Rimsky-Korsakov, "The Tsar's Bride" (opera).

Stanislavsky and Nemirovich-Danchenko Musical Theatre (17 Pushkinskaya St.). 22 — Puccini, "La Boheme" (opera), 23 (mat) — Tchaikovsky, "Eugene Onegin" (opera); 23 (eve) — Minkus, "Don Quixote" (ballet), 24 — Khramov, "Dorothée" (comic opera).

Operetta Theatre (6 Pushkinskaya St.). 22 (mat) — Pichkin, "Wedding With the General"; 23 (eve) — Ziv, "Mestizaje Ar-tista"; 23 (mat and aft) — Gladkov, "Kholodnyy"; 23 (eve) — Milyutin, "Girls in a

Flurry". 24 — Gorkovskiy, "Quadrille".

FILMS

The Demidova (Sverdlovsk Film Studios, USSR, 2 parts). A historical film about the establishment of industry in the Urals in the time of Peter the Great.

Cinema: "Avangard" (17 Generala Belova St.). Metro Kakhovskaya, Bus 204.

A Dog in a Box (Belgians). Urban children are deprived of contact with nature.

Cinema: "Rodina" (5 Semenovskaya Sq.). Metro Semenovskaya.

EXHIBITIONS

Central Artists Club (10/14 Krymskaya Embankment). More than 200 works by painter Svetlana Ruseva (Belgians) during the heroic history of the Bulgarian people. A special place is devoted to portraits of prominent people in literature

BUSINESS

AGRO-INDUSTRIALISTS MEET IN MOSCOW

The exhibitions to be held in Moscow this October are on agro-industrial subjects. These include "Land Improvement-83", "Selkhoz-83", and foreign exhibitions set up by the United States, Italy and Hungary. Stories about these exhibitions are presented by MNI special correspondents Natalia Izyumova, Viktor Yevkin and photographer Boris Kaufman.

'AGRITALIA-83'

Some 200 Italian firms have arrived in Moscow, to take part in the "Agritalia-83" exhibition, at the Krasnaya Presnya exhibition grounds. On display are various agricultural produce, technology for its processing, food-making equipment and farm machinery.

We know, said Fabio Fabri, senior commercial counsellor of the Italian Embassy in Moscow, that the Soviet Union has been implementing a grandiose food

programme. It is only natural that our companies, whatever their size, wish to cooperate with your country in this area. Our links are of long standing

not only include export-import deals, but scientific and technical cooperation as well. Over 50 per cent of those com-

panies present are involved in joint ventures with the USSR.

Luigi Remiggio, President of Interepo, the sponsor of the exhibition, said that the display centers on farming technology and processes involved in the canning, bread baking and sweets industries. End products are also on show: Italy's national pride — wines, citrus fruits and olive oil from Sicily, as well as confectionery.

We regard this exhibition, he went on to say, as a fine opportunity to establish new contacts with Soviet organizations, to learn more about each other and about problems which are being successfully solved in the farming industry both in the USSR and Italy. By pooling our efforts we may achieve better results, Luigi Remiggio concluded.



Small agricultural machines from the firm of Goldoni SpA.

and art. And there is also a "Bulgarian Women" series. Daily, except Monday, 11 a.m. to 8 p.m. Metro Park Kultury, Trolleybuses B, 10.

Exhibition Hall, USSR Artists Union (25 Gorky St.). Works by Estonian artists: decorative and applied items, wall plates, jewelry, lithographs, water colours, etchings and woodcuts. Daily, except Monday, 1 p.m. to 7 p.m. Saturday and Sunday, 1 a.m. to 5 p.m. Metro Pushkinskaya and Gorkovskaya.

and European championship. 2 p.m. and 7 p.m.

RANDY

Olimpiyskiy Sports Complex. Covered Stadium (Metro Prospekt Mira). 23 — European champions Cup. Semifinals. Yonisei (Krasnoyarsk, USSR) vs Solberg (Norway), 1 p.m.

FOOTBALL

Dynamo Stadium. 23 — Moscow Dynamo vs Kaunas Zalgiris, 6 p.m.

Leningrad Stadium. 24 — Moscow Spartak vs Minsk Dynamo, 7 p.m.

ICE HOCKEY

Krylya Sovetov Palace of Sport (10 Tolbukhina St.). 23 — Moscow Krylya Sovetov vs Leningrad Ishtet, 5 p.m.

FIGURE SKATING

Palace of Sport (Luzhniki). 22 and 23 — Moscow open championship. On October 22, at 5 p.m., on 23, at 12 a.m. and 6.30 p.m.

WEATHER

October 22-24

In Moscow, city and region, cloudy, with clear spells and short rain. Night temperatures at 13°C and 10°C during the day (4 night rise is possible). NW wind later veering to SW, 8-10 mph.

SPORTS

Weightlifting. Imbabov Palace of Sport (2 Sereyev Blvd.). 22-24 — World

'AGRIBUSINESS USA-83'

Moscow's Sokolniki Park is the venue for an American exhibition displaying machines and equipment for the production, processing, transportation and storing of agricultural products. It is sponsored by the US-Soviet Trade and Economic Council, an institution incorporating private American business and Soviet organizations.

It should be emphasized, said Vladimir Shukov, Deputy Minister of Foreign Trade of the USSR and Co-Chairman of the Council, that American companies have responded to the idea of such an exhibition taking place in Moscow, and as a result 100 companies are here to show their goods.

The biggest at the show are Caterpillar Tractor, International Harvester, John Deere, Monsanto, etc. The exhibition coincided with a remarkable event, the 10th anniversary of the Council. The Council has been successful over these years — it incorporates 208 American corporations responsible for 25 per cent of the US industrial capability. Despite the political complications we are always ready for more trade and honest partnership.

US businessmen, said Dwayne Andreas, member of the executive and director of the Council, and Chairman of the Board of Archer Daniels Midland Co., believe that their trade with the USSR would depend less on politics and that it would stabilize.

Just one figure: the grain embargo has robbed our farmers of some 20 to 40 thousand million dollars. In addition this caused competitors to emerge

Bread, the Hungarian way

The Krasnaya Presnya exhibition complex is host to the specialized Hungarian exhibition of modern machines and equipment for bakeries.

The exhibition has been arranged by the Elgip factory for food-producing engineering in

Budapest and the Komplex export-import organization. Among the exhibits are machines for preparing, kneading, and rolling the bread, as well as sieves and other equipment needed for the production of high quality bread.

'SELKHOZTRACTOR-83'

"Selkhoztractor-83" is the first international exhibition of its kind to be held in this country. The exhibitors are 71 firms from 13 foreign countries.

The reason for choosing the Soviet Union as the venue for this exhibition is that this country has a powerful tractor industry, and that it leads the world in the output of tractors. On display are tractors, tractor engines, units, assemblies, as well as all sorts of instruments for testing engines for agricultural machines and auxiliary equipment.

We set up our first links with the Soviet Union in 1968 when we sold our licence for the manufacture of hydraulic equipment, an MNI correspondent was told, by engineer Wolfgang Schmid working for Mannesmann Rexroth, West Germany. At present, Soviet factories are manufacturing equipment under licences supplied by our firm. In turn, we buy Soviet licences and some types of our equipment. We are engaged in joint scientific and technological projects with Soviet specialists in the manufacture of tractors. Among other Soviet agencies, we have cooperated with the State Union Tractor Research Institute

(NATI) on a project to design a new and highly promising type of hydraulic system for operating mounted implements.

In the twenty years of cooperation, our firm has set up contacts with many Soviet organizations, said J. C. P. Caminades, director of the Bem Muller firm, France. Our plans for immediate future include joint production of equipment with the use of parts and assemblies produced by Soviet and French industries.

The cooperation our firm has maintained with the USSR dates back to the construction of the KamAZ Automobile Works, a spokesman for the Georg Fischer, Switzerland. Since then, we have maintained close business ties. We supply the Soviet Union with various types of industrial equipment, such as automatic moulding lines and we buy all sorts of machine tools from the Soviet Union. One of these is the biggest at our engineering factory which makes parts for nuclear reactors. Over the past five to six years, the firm has maintained an exchange in specialists with a number of Soviet organizations, such as the State Committee of the USSR for Science and Technology



In the pavilion of the "Selkhoztractor-83" exhibition.

Intourist news

TOURISM FOR BUSINESSMEN

Each year, hundreds of international congresses, symposia and conferences take place throughout the world around the most diverse areas of science, technology, and culture. This country is one of the most prolific providers of venues for all these events.

This country has accumulated considerable experience in holding major international congresses. Most foreign delegates arriving here take advantage of the services offered by the All-Union Joint Stock Company of Intourist which has for many years been organizing travel for businessmen. Whereas in 1964 Intourist catered for only 20 international congresses, conferences and exhibitions, in 1982, the number of these had risen to more than 130.

There is no doubt that the delegates' memories retain only the major issues discussed at meetings between scientists and engineers. However, the guests have paid tribute to the comfort which was offered them by our congress centres. The meetings take place in this country's biggest congress centres, such as the Kremlin Palace of Congresses which takes in up to six thousand people, the Rossiya Hotel with its hall capable of holding more than three thousand and the Hall of Columns at the House of Trade Unions in Moscow.

Moscow hotels — Rossiya, Kosmos, Ukraina, and Intourist always have accommodation to offer delegates arriving for international affairs.

Taking a look into the "Entertainment" section of the programme of a congress, which Intourist and the organizing committee conduct with a provision of ten to fifteen minutes, our guests will always find something to their taste. This may be a familiarisation excursion, or a visit to a museum, or a one-day trip to old Moscow, or a full tour of the city, or a congress.



At the stand mounted by the firm of DIMACO, the biggest American manufacturer of pasta foods and special food-processing equipment.

In Argentina, Canada and Europe. That's why American businessmen don't wish to repeat former mistakes, rather they wish to restore their reputation of being reliable partners. We also ascribe special significance to consolidating our links with the USSR, specifically the holding of this exhibition in Moscow.